

50 CENTS
MAY/JUNE 1974
Vol. 65 No. 3



California **GARDEN**

EVENTS

- May 4 & 5: "A Flower Show" —Standard Garden Show of the Fallbrook Garden Club at the Fallbrook Union High School, Stage Coach Lane.
- May 5: San Diego Epiphyllum Show, Open to the public FREE, "Epiphyllums in a World of Bottles" to be held 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. at Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.
- May 12: San Diego Cactus & Succulent Show; Open to the public FREE, 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. at Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.
- June 2: San Diego Fuchsia & Shade Plant Show; Open to the public FREE, 12:00 to 5:30 p.m. at Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.

MEETINGS

- May 19: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. a Garden Tour of Bill Gunther's garden in Del Mar will be our regular monthly meeting for May.
- June 18: 6:30 p.m. Annual Pot Luck Dinner Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.

TOURS

- May 4: Descanso Gardens and a visit to Dr. & Mrs. Samuel Ayres' garden in La Canada. Enjoy your own picnic lunch in the park; \$8.50 fare; depart from Balboa Park 8:00 a.m.; depart from the La Jolla Library at 8:30 a.m.
- May 18: Julian Wild Flower Show; fare \$6.50; depart from Balboa Park at 8:30 a.m. ; from the La Jolla Library at 9:00 a.m.
- June 8: Ensenada, Baja California. Our trip to the interesting Ensenada; \$10.50 fare; depart from La Jolla Library at 8:30 a.m.; depart from Balboa Park at 9:00 a.m.

The San Diego Floral Association

Founded 1907 — Incorporated 1910

San Diego's Oldest
and Largest Garden Club
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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

68	<i>editor's notebook</i>
69	Sunrise In LaMesa— CRAIG SILGJORD
70	The Versatile Soybean— ROSALIE GARCIA
73	The Fantastic Fuchia— ANNABELLE STUBBS
74	Hanging Baskets— MARY LOUISE JANNOCH
78	Creating A Terrarium— MARTHA ROSENBERG
80	Two Rancho Santa Fe Gardens— BILL GUNTHER
82	Roses and Landscaping— BYRON LINDSLEY
83	Showy Sweet Potatoes— BARBARA JONES
84	Ferns—Garden Lace— HELEN WITHAM
86	Tuberous Begonias— GEORGE JAMES
88	<i>leafin' thru</i>
91	<i>florascope</i>
92	<i>now is the time</i>

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editor's notebook

HERE ARE some things to help you remember to live better ecologically. Keep in mind that using the following suggestions may involve alterations in your basic lifestyle.

Don't be wasteful. The average American throws away about five pounds of trash a day! Non-biodegradable materials (glass, aluminum, plastic) will stay around indefinitely. It is therefore vital to recycle these items to conserve materials and reduce solid waste.

Buy only returnable bottles that can be re-used. Demand that your market stock only returnables! Work towards a ban on non-returnable bottles.

Avoid the use of plastics whenever possible. Besides being biologically indestructible, plastic is a drain on our valuable fossil fuel reserves. When refusing plastic products, explain why—spread the word!

Buy as little as possible of products that are packaged in aluminum. Use items in returnable bottles. Aluminum is a limited, non-renewable resource, and requires strip-mining which is wasteful of water and power.

Remember—one ton of paper means the death of seventeen trees. If you don't need a bag to cart your store purchases home, say so. Demand recycled paper products in stores whenever possible. Promote the use of recycled paper by your local newspapers. Save your newspapers for recycling. Re-use bags or use cloth.

HERE ARE some reasons why we should use recycled paper.

Using recycled paper saves trees. Increases in population and the percapita use of paper are placing greater demands on our natural resources. If conditions remain the same, wood pulp will not be adequate to meet demands by the mid-1980's.

By recycling paper instead of burning we reduce air pollution.

Less energy is used in recycling waste paper than is used to make new paper from wood pulp.

Recycling paper reduces the amount of garbage dumped in landfill areas. Around fifty per cent of trash is made from paper and paper products.

HERE ARE some phone numbers for you to jot down for future reference.

GENERAL INFORMATION

San Diego Ecology Centre — 235-0066

RECYCLING INFORMATION

San Diego Ecology Centre — 235-0066

Alcoa Aluminum — 291-4510

WATER POLLUTION

Water Quality Control Board — 286-5114

AIR POLLUTION

Air Pollution Control District — 236-3826

Clean Air Council of San Diego County — 460-2879

LAND USE INFORMATION

City of San Diego Parks — 236-5740

Community Planning — 236-6417

Environmental Quality Dept. — 236-5775

San Diego County Parks — 440-3911

Office of Environmental Management — 236-2011

Comprehensive Planning Organization — 233-5211

Nature Conservancy — 272-5527

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

San Diego Audubon Society — 232-9146

San Diego Zoological Society — 234-5151

EDITOR'S NOTE: Information furnished by the San Diego Ecology Centre.

SUNRISE IN LA MESA

C W S

"WHAT FUN I'm having in my new home. . .and the garden—there are so many new and exciting things to learn."

This probably would be a typical reaction from the newcomer to San Diego—especially one from a cold northern state such as Minnesota, where winter temperatures often are -40 degrees. However, Marilyn Holm is not the typical newcomer, nor does her new home, Sunrise, have a typical garden. The garden was designed for the home by a landscape architect from Santee named John Mumford. He designed the garden around the house and I do mean a - round, for nowhere in the design did he plan for straight lines—only curved ones.

However, after some coaxing by Sunrise's former owner Frank Braun, Mr. Mumford incorporated other ideas into the design. The former owners had anticipated retiring at Sunrise and thought that ramps leading down to the garden paths would be a good idea so that they would be able to maneuver their wheelchairs into and around the garden!

View these pictures and see if you don't agree that Sunrise in La Mesa is one unusual garden. □

(Photos by BILL GUNTHER.)



LEFT: Marilyn Holm, current owner; Frank Braun, former owner.

TOP: View from the side looking down into garden.

BOTTOM: View of the fountain.

THE VERSATILE SOYBEAN

by ROSALIE GARCIA



STIPPLED COPY

THE SOYBEAN is a part of our lives. It is with us in hundreds of uses everyday, principally through its oil which is one-fifth of the bean. The linoleum we walk on is coated with a varnish made from the soybean. Our plastic utensils, linings of our appliances, the ink and coating on our newspapers and magazines are finished with soybean products. Our clothes are sized with a filler, especially the polyesters. The enamel paints on and in our houses and automobiles, and our water paints are made with soybean. Even our cleansing creams and lotions have a soybean base. Finishes on leather and plastic furniture coverings, our shoes and purses all owe much to the soybean.

Our machinery is lubricated with soybean oils. The plywood industry depends on glues and adhesives made from the soybean. Paper hanging is much more smooth and efficient with soybean

pastes.

In foods, the soybean furnishes emulsifiers and binders in sausages and pressed meats. Our ice cream is smooth and creamy due to the soybean. Breakfast foods, salad dressings, low starch health foods, macaroni, noodles, whipped toppings, all owe their being to the soybean.

How did all this happen without great public awareness? Mostly because it is a gradual industrial process which is not publicized, but is on labels. Advertising is not going to emphasize its wonders to such a lowly source as the soybean.

It all began in China at least 2200 B.C. when records show that the soybean was a staple in the diet. It was a wild plant that was domesticated and cultivated. As early as the 16th century, travelers from Europe had brought back seed beans and cultivated them.

James Mease in Pennsylvania in 1804 wrote that soybeans grew well in that area. After the establishment of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations in the late 19th century, stations in Massachusetts and Kansas did extensive experiments. In 1898, the U.S. Department of Agriculture began studies of the soybean on a large scale, and over the years, has produced 10,000 varieties of the soybean 100 of which are now in large scale commercial production.

At first the emphasis was on forage, green manure and stock feed. The development in chemical analysis revealed that the soybean was over twenty per cent oil, forty-nine percent protein, and the rest carbohydrate and minerals. This added up to immense possibilities for food for man and animal. By the 1930's when cotton was losing its commercial value and there was a glut of wheat and corn, soybeans were planted in great acreages. The states of Illinois, Iowa and Arkansas along with the Southern States produce around one billion bushels of soybeans, and with 1,300 beans to the bushel, just figure out how many beans that is!

After World War I, a firm in Decatur, Illinois perfected a screw-press method for extracting soybean oil. Other firms moved in to make Decatur the center for soybean oil production. Chemical processes now get more oil and the residual cake is fed to animals. About eighty-five per cent of the oil is used by the food industry in shortening and salad oils and oleo-margarine.

Soybeans are ground into flour and grits that are mixed in breads and used as extenders in weiners and hamburgers, giving us protein at a cheaper price. The Loma Linda brand of canned foods has for years produced soybean steaks and burgers, which were and are prized by vegetarians. The amino acids in the soybean protein is so much like that in meat that they serve as fine substitutes. They are often combined with wheat proteins to make them more digestible. Lately there is a frozen food product under the Morning Star label which has steaks, burgers and "ham" slices all made of soybeans that are highly seasoned and palatable, and cheaper than meat.

Oriental children were and are brought up on soybean milk. It is made several ways, the easiest being to dissolve soybean flour in water in a proportion of one cup of flour to four cups of water.

It is hard to dissolve and can best be managed in a blender. One can also make it by soaking the soybeans, one and one-half pounds to eight cups of water, grinding them in a fine food mill, straining the liquid which has been boiled about one hour. Soybean milk can be found on our grocery shelves and many who are allergic to cow's milk buy it. I must warn you that it DOES NOT taste like our dairy product and may need some Karo or honey and some persistence, but after all, we have learned all of our likes and dislikes and certainly can try to learn more.

The United States is the soybean capital of the World in production of oil, soybean cake and beans for export, but we eat fewer beans than our customers who use them for food. They are so little in demand that one must go to health food stores or Oriental markets to find the dry beans. Only occasionally can one find them in our super markets.

The soybean is of the bean family *Leguminosae*, *Glycine max*, but is unlike most beans in that it is hard to cook. After three or four hours of simmering in water or broth, the soybean finally becomes tender enough to eat. To get the beans really soft and mushy, a pressure cooker is the best. Their bland flavor has never made them popular. The vegetarians and health food enthusiasts have persisted in ways of preparing them by putting them in the blender or food mill and adding every seasoning in the pantry to them.

Those who follow Adele Davis will find in her cookbook many ways to season and cook soybeans. There are curries, spices, herbs and mixtures with crisp vegetables. She even recommends freezing the dry beans overnight and dropping them into boiling broth and simmering for three or four hours. That does not make them a quick dish! After they are cooked, then is when the seasoning begins. A pot will last in the refrigerator for several days and can become casseroles, fritters, meat loaf and creamed soups. The soybean grits which one can buy in the health food stores are great meat extenders, and are being advertized. Fortunately, the meat flavor dominates so we can expect them to become popular and cheap enough to keep from feeling too badly cheated.

The beer industry has been using soybean flour and grits for years to provide nutrients for

the growing yeast to improve the flavor and body of the beer. As a vegetable, soybean sprouts are more palatable than the bean. One can make them at home with a sprout jar, patience and about four days of time. You can also buy them fresh. Eat them immediately, for they do not keep well. They are good in salads and heated by stir-frying in a little oil.

We can look forward to more soybean products, for there is no prospect of cheaper protein which we have come to expect from meats. We are seeing bottles of salt soybeans made by boiling them in salt and roasting. Barbara Jones says that in Japan they take the place of peanuts as snacks. Skipper Cope tells me that when she lived in China, she enjoyed a wafer thin soybean cake about the size of the familiar tortilla. They rolled up meat and vegetables in it and ate it like a taco. Maybe we will soon have soybean chips as we now have corn chips.

Our unawareness of the soybean may be explainable. In the West, most have never seen it growing. It is not an agricultural crop in California, for the soybean needs about twenty inches of water for growth, and that much water would make an unprofitable crop here in California. We do not see the green beans in our markets, which is a pity for they are more palatable than the dry ones. Barbara says that in Japan she became used to the whole plant tied in bundles, enough for a family serving.

Phyllis Rubottom in La Mesa had a sizable patch last year and found them easy to grow. She planted in early summer and they matured in September and October. Our seed catalogs offer several varieties of the edible ones to come in early and later. It is a bushy plant not more than three feet high (although some of those grown for forage reach six feet). The flowers are small and inconspicuous, white or purple and come out in the axils of the leaves. Tiny brown hairs on the pods, leaves and stems are soft and furry. You must have considerable space, at least one-eighth of an acre to grow enough to eat either green or dried. In this climate, considerable irrigation would be required. Soybeans like a good soil on the order of the kind that grows good corn. They will survive in poorer soil however. With the soybean substitute, food shortages will not occur.

Be careful with fire: There are babes in the woods.

And those baby animals and trees need a place where they can grow up strong and healthy. The forest is their home. When you come to visit, please don't burn it down.



Advertising contributed for the public good.

THE FANTASTIC FUCHIA

by ANNABELLE STUBBS

THE EXCITING SEASON of fuchsia bloom is here and we can anticipate a special visual treat at the San Diego Exposition. Look for two new introductions of the late Roy Walker. They are Dee-Dee, a large double with very faint rose-purple corolla and white sepals with green tips, and Quasar, a large double trailer with violet corolla and white sepals. Another new hopeful is Taffeta Bow from Stubbs Fuchsia Nursery. It is a large double trailer with purple corolla and broad red sepals that recurve and look like a bow. There are six introductions from Soo Yun this year and four from Jack Foster. One upright double in orange shades from Ted Paskesen called Tabu should be of special interest. Mr. Paskesen has been working for many years trying to produce a true double orange and he is beginning to have results.

Fair visitors can observe the special effects which can be achieved with fuchsias. Trees, pillar, espalliers and pyramids are truly works of art when properly done. These forms are rarely offered in a commercial nursery because of the time and special care necessary to bring such a plant to perfection. These plants are really a "labor of love" and are usually the feature of a garden or exhibit. When you see one in an exhibit, realize that the moving alone can be a nerve wracking experience!

A long hanging basket loaded with blooms is a gorgeous sight and it is amazing how well these delicate and exotic beauties can survive the trip to the fair grounds and continue to bloom for the entire run of the Exposition. Baskets can be mounted on pedestals as well as being hung. Some very simple redwood stands can be easily constructed that will serve the same purpose.

Small trees are popular with exhibitors as they are easily transported and require a small space. The sight of a well shaped small tree in full bloom is pure joy, especially on a suitable table or bench or in a ferny grotto. They are fairly fast and fun to do, and are a perfect form for an apartment balcony with some shade and not too much wind. It is important to remember that

fuchsias do not like a windy spot. If fuchsia baskets are in a spot where they will be exposed to hot dry Santa Ana winds, plan to move them to the ground during that time of year, screen them, or move them into a garage or some other protected place for the duration. Dry wind can be extremely destructive. Also, keep the humidity up around the plants and be sure the planting material is damp.

There are other ways to display this versatile flower. There are special educational holders called "bloom boards". Small vials of water keep the blooms fresh while the board supports them and there is a space to place the name of the variety. These boards are not intended to be part of any home decor. A good way to display fuchsia blooms indoors is to float them in a bowl or brandy snifter with a few sprays of fern. Some blooms are so large that one is all that is needed. Table decorations using fuchsia blooms can utilize ferns or fern-like greenery either as a long runner or as a circle in the middle of a table. Either fresh picked blooms or blooms immersed in water until used will be beautiful all evening. Corsages of fuchsias are exquisite and should be used more often.

The best spot for the fuchsia is still the shade garden. The spectacle of a soft lacy-ferny background with the blaze of literally thousands of brilliant blossoms is breathtaking.

If you are not acquainted with the fuchsia, do get acquainted soon. This plant can be the source of many pleasant hours of inspired activity. If you wish to learn more about them, there are clubs to join and nurseries specializing in fuchsias in this area. □



HANGING BASKETS

by MARY LOUISE JANNOCH

(Photos by BETTY MACKINTOSH.)

FOR ANY PLANT GROWER with a shade house or a protected patio or balcony, hanging baskets are just plain irresistible. They provide a view of very special plants which cannot be equalled on a series of shelves and whose beauty and grace is lost on the ground. It was my privilege recently to interview Mr. Robert Roberge of the staff at the nursery of Balboa Park. He is a specialist in hanging baskets.

In the Botanical Building you can see many of Mr. Roberge's compositions on display. Especially fascinating are the collections of plants on metal "trees", turning gently as they hang from tiers of "umbrella ribs" suspended by long chains from the very top of this building. An unbelievable number of plants seem to float in space above you giving the impression of looking up into a very visible rain forest. Each plant goes about its business of growing and flowering in the best of all possible situations with not a sign of effort or struggle. These hanging umbrella trees were designed by Supervisor George Kempland and are adaptable to many decorative uses. They are especially good in our unusual gigantic "lath house". Other lovely baskets can be seen hanging alone or attached to the side walls. Epiphytic ferns, orchids and bromeliads are especially well adapted to this treatment. Mrs. Betty Mackintosh has made some fine pictures of this world of beauty as evidenced by the pictures used here.

Of course, these lovely effects are not accomplished without a lot of care and preparation. Mr. Roberge showed me the work areas at the nursery where this goes on before the ballet of dancing baskets appears in public. If you start with cuttings, root them in number two sponge rock, use Rootone, water well and cover with plastic, keep out of direct sunlight, they will soon be well rooted and then you are ready to plant your baskets.

First consideration must be given to the planting mix. This is the formula used in the park nursery:

—two parts fibrous loam

- two parts leaf mold
- one part peat moss
- one part Loamite (soil conditioner)
- one part sponge rock
- one-half part charcoal
- one-third part commercial fertilizer 7-40-6

Mix thoroughly. In the nursery this is sterilized with methyl bromide, to be sure there are no insect grubs or eggs, no nematodes, or other undesirable inhabitants. In smaller amounts, you can sterilize in your own oven the same mixture at 250 degrees F. for an hour. Some nurseries use live steam.

Now for the container. Plastic pots of five or seven inches in diameter are most often used. The plastic has the advantage of light weight and plants do not dry out as fast as in the others. Drainage holes in the bottom can leak soil, so put in a good layer of number three sponge rock as a base. Roots cling to this and it holds plenty of air as well as moisture for them. Next fill with the planting mix which should be barely moist—enough so to hold together when you squeeze a fistful. The pot can hang from three wires converging eighteen inches or so above the plant. Water well before hanging. They should be kept moist but never drippy. Most of the plants used this way do best in filtered sunlight.

If you are using a wire container, line the basket with soaked sphagnum moss. The bottom and the rim should be thick, but the entire inside must be covered sufficiently to contain the soil. Again, use the coarse sponge rock over the bottom sphagnum, then add the same soil mix as in the plastic pots. If you want small plants to grow from the sides as well as the top, plant these through the mesh of the basket as you fill it. Insert the root ball of the plant through the sphagnum lining into the soil mix inside. Cover firmly and continue filling the basket to the top of the rim. Pansies planted this way make a very attractive basket, completely covering sides and top with their bright display. A sphagnum lining is also needed in the wooden containers. The



ABOVE: Begonias for a hanging basket.

BELOW: Integrifolium for a hanging basket.





LEFT: Blue flower gray-green foliage (*Streptocarpus saxorum*).



BOTTOM: Goldfish Plant—a shaded orange to yellow flower.

sphagnum often brings a bonus of tiny ferns and bog plants whose dormant spores and seeds come along for the ride.

Now for the best display plants to choose. A tendency to droop or sprawl makes for easy handling. Good foliage is an important characteristic. Variety in color, shape, density and surface texture like hairiness or glossiness, size and distribution is another important consideration as well as seasonal habits. Conspicuous examples are the tuberous begonias and pansies. These would be attractive only during their flowering season and would have to be retired after their glory is spent. More durable material is desirable for the semi-shaded patio or shade house. Here are some of the materials used by Mr. Roberge in the Botanical Building:

Espiscia fulgida, *cupreata* and *coccinea* have red, rosy-orange flowers. Other species are lavender to violet.

Columnea has striking orange-red flowers on long drooping stems. There are many interesting species.

Hypocyrtia mummularia has inch-long orange red flowers shaped like fat goldfish which peek out from the glossy dark leaves.

Hypocyrtia tropicana has deep red goldfish flowers and darker leaves while another species has lighter and paler goldfish.

Streptocarpus savorum has dainty lavender flowers on erect stalks.

Aeschynanthus pulcher makes beautiful baskets. Its vivid rosy-red flowers come out of very dark calyces like a lipstick from a dark case.

Thunbergia erecta has handsome foliage and lavender tubular flowers.

Fittoria verschaaffeltii is notable for its very beautiful foliage.

Jacobinia incanta has a tubular orange flower in close erect clusters and silver hairs on its handsome leaves. It must be trimmed and trained to droop, but responds well.

Plumbago indica of the leadwort family normally grows to an erect bush, but can be trained to trail from a basket, displaying its graceful trusses of coral flowers.

Aglomorpha coronans has a dazzling orange flower to crown its basket.

Hoya bella of the milk weeds has a cluster of

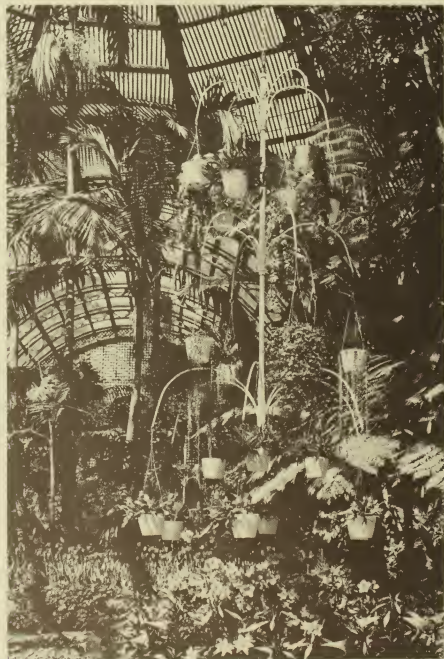
peppermint candy flowers and glossy succulent leaves and is more compact than its more familiar cousin.

Tradescantia multiflora has fine stems, bronze tinged leaves and a cloud of tiny delicate white flowers.

Schizocentron makes a handsome basket. It has dark shiny leaves. The veins and stems are tinged with red. The lavender blue flowers top fat little ovaries covered with soft scales.

A variety of other plants adapt well in baskets such as varied leaves and ferns. The taller begonias can be trimmed and trained to a drooping habit.

Trimming, weighting and wiring can be used to train many climbing or shrubby plants to be attractive in baskets. Try azaleas and bougainvilleas. All it takes is a place to hang your basket and reasonable care. Avoid wind and direct sunlight for most of them. Use liquid fertilizer and water as needed. "If you have any plant that isn't showing its true beauty—hang it!" □



Hanging baskets in Botanical Building.

CREATING A TERRARIUM

by MARTHA ROSENBERG

GROWING PLANTS in an enclosed container was discovered about one hundred years ago by Dr. Nathaniel Ward. His discovery was made quite by accident when he found a small fern growing in a stoppered bottle. The discovery opened up all sorts of possibilities in transferring plants for commercial growers and amateur collectors. For instance, the tea industry in India became a fact because now there was a way to bring delicate tea plants safely from Shanghai; rubber plants were also brought from Brazil to Ceylon. Through experiments it was found that plants grown in this controlled environment would thrive without care or fresh water. The Victorian housewife delighted in growing miniature gardens under glass and they must have been a welcome change from potted palms and rubber plants. These were first called Wardian Cases but now we call them terrariums. In the past two years terrariums have had a sudden and sustained revival in popularity. Deservedly so, for they are an attractive addition to interior decorations—living plants that anyone can grow with success and maintain with a minimum of care with obvious advantages.

There are a few things to consider before you arrive at this care-free state. Where is the best place in your home for a terrarium? What type of container should you choose? How many and what type of plants are happy in this environment?

First, your terrarium must have light. Good, fairly strong light is important, but not direct sunlight. Sun on the glass container magnifies and actually burns the plants. If there is a dark corner in your room where you feel a terrarium would be a definite asset, then put it there, but move it to the light ten to twelve hours each day or give it artificial light—be sure part of this artificial light is fluorescent lighting.

As for containers, the choice is unlimited. Almost any clear glass container that can be closed is suitable. Contrary to what you may have heard, it is NOT a terrarium if it is not completely enclosed. In judging a garden show, if the container is open it is called a dish garden and is disqualified as a

terrarium. There are containers that have a wide mouth like Mason jars and apothecary jars—they all have their own lids. Brandy snifters and fish bowls make attractive terrariums and may be enclosed with a piece of plastic food wrap, a large cork, a glass ball or a glass plate. All of these containers are easily planted. A bottle requires a different technique and infinitely more patience. However, some people feel that the end result is well worth the extra trouble. Clear glass containers are recommended because they allow the most light to reach the plants and do not distort. If you do use the tinted glass, use a light color and plant large leafed plants with bold outlines. Clean your container the day before you plan to plant, especially if you use a spray cleaner and surely if you are planting a bottle. This allows time for evaporations and complete drying.

Preparing and planting is easy. Since such a small amount of material is needed, I definitely recommend a planter's mix bought at the nursery. It comes in various size bags, is weed free, contains necessary elements and is of a suitable texture for container plants. If, however, you must use garden soil, bake it first to sterilize it. Spread the soil on a cookie sheet, set the oven at 300 degrees, place a potato on top of the dirt and when the potato is baked, the soil will be sterile. Cool and mix with coarse builder's sand (two parts dirt to one part sand). Whichever planting mix you use, the planting method is the same. In the bottom of the container put a layer of gravel or pebbles, next a layer of deactivated charcoal bits (not charcoal briquettes), then the planting mix to a depth consistent with the size of the container. If the container is very small, I skip the gravel layer, and if the container is very large I add a layer of sphagnum moss between the dirt and the charcoal. This keeps the soil from sifting to the bottom. The depth of the container really dictates the number and depth of the layers—except the soil layer, which must be deep enough to support the roots. To add interest, build up the soil layer to different heights when landscaping your miniature garden.

Now to choose the plants. The terrarium will usually be viewed from all sides and from the top. Occasionally you will want to grow only one choice plant in a terrarium. However, most terrariums represent a garden on a small scale. There will be one focal plant, usually the tallest, a medium size plant with interesting leaf pattern or color, and a low growing ground cover. Small accessories, preferably garden type, may be included in your terrarium, but keep them to a minimum. Get a variety of size, shape, color and texture in plantings. It is usually better to select slow growing plants, although don't be afraid to prune or even move plants around in your terrarium. If you are a novice, it is best to avoid plants that grow in woodland areas and flowering plants—these will require special conditions and the results are unreliable.

On the whole, keep your terrarium on the dry side. If moisture collects in beads on the sides of the container, it is better to brush them down with a small paint brush rather than removing the lid. If you are like me, you may forget to replace the lid. Fertilizing is not required because you really do not want the plants to grow very much. Don't crowd the plants and be sure to keep the dead leaves removed.

There are special tools for sale for use in terrariums but most people prefer the homemade varieties. A bamboo stick or dowel is good for planting; a kitchen shear for pruning works well; a bulb baster for watering is useful. That just about takes care of the tools you will need. If you are planting in a bottle, add a long wire with a loop at one end for removing or transplanting, a funnel or paper cone for adding dirt and perhaps an atomizer for watering. When your terrarium is finished, you have a miniature enclosed garden that will be a pleasure to look at and no trouble to maintain. It is also a perfect gift for an apartment dweller or a shut-in, or for that matter, anyone! □

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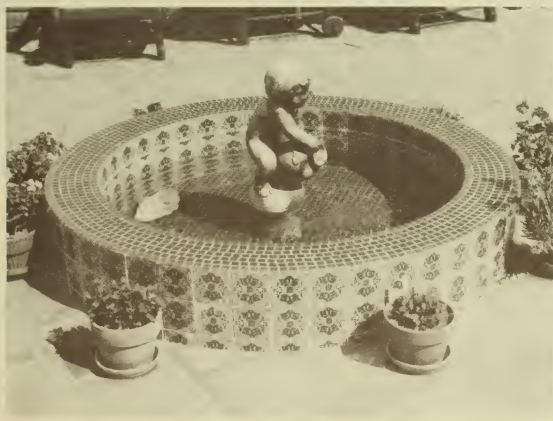
TWO RANCHO SANTA FE GARDENS:

by BILL GUNTHER
(photos & text)

THE OWNERS of some of the outstanding private gardens of Rancho Santa Fe open their gardens each spring for a very special cause—the annual garden tour conducted for the benefit of the publicly-owned Quail Botanic Gardens in nearby Encinitas. This year, the tour date will be Sunday, May 26. Ticket holders will board the buses at 1:00 p.m. at the southern parking lot of the Lomas Santa Fe Country Club; the tour is scheduled for completion in time for the buses to unload at 5:00 p.m. at the same place. During the intervening time, ticket holders will be treated to an on-the-scene view of commercial growing of flowers and tropical plants. There will be refreshments and the tour will visit a few of the expansive home gardens in the Rancho Santa Fe area. As a preview, a photographic mini-tour of two of the 1974 tour gardens is presented on these pages. Tickets for this benefit event are now available for \$4.00 each at the Walker Scott store in the Lomas Santa Fe Shopping Center. Those of you interested in this tour should secure your reservations promptly—the event is sure to be a “sell-out”.

THE PYLE GARDEN

The Rancho Santa Fe garden of Mr. & Mrs. John H. Pyle is designed for outdoor living. Areas for outdoor cooking, eating, lounging and swimming are separate, yet all are unified by towering specimens of the beautiful Mexican fan palm, *Washingtonia robusta*. The expansive front lawn overlooks a scenic vista of the rolling hills of this area. A shade garden and a diversity of flowering perennial plants along the borders provide the finishing touches to a setting in which southern California's climate can be enjoyed and utilized to the maximum benefit.



ABOVE: Outdoor living is a regular routine at the Pyle residence. The front lawn serves as a spacious living room.

LEFT: A cherub pours water into the tiled pool which serves as a focal point in the outdoor eating area of the Pyle garden.

THE SAHM GARDEN

The Rancho Santa Fe home of Mr. & Mrs. Roland R. Sahn is new, but it differs remarkably from most other new homes of southern California. For one thing, instead of being on a subdivision-sized lot, it is centered on a parcel of land which is ninety-five acres in size. The size of the home fully befits the size of the property. And, the garden has a feeling of spaciousness—partly because it is so large, and partly because it is so new that it has not yet become over-grown. This feeling of spaciousness is something that is rapidly becoming a rarity in our congested part of the world. This tour will be the first occasion for which the Sahn garden has been opened for public viewing.



ABOVE: A massive specimen of the staghorn fern serves as a hanging accent piece for the indoor swimming pool in the east wing of the Sahn residence.

LEFT: The glassed spaces between segments of the Sahn home are utilized as showcases for accent plants.

BELOW: The palatial proportions of the Sahn home are depicted by this photograph.



Roses and Landscaping

BYRON F. LINDSLEY

No flower is as versatile as the rose. It can fit almost every need in the garden and do it better than the plant it may replace. In this I may be prejudiced but I believe the rose can be the key to intelligent home landscaping whether it be of the small white cottage or the large rolling estate.

The use of roses in landscaping is one of the phases of the rose growing and use where those who like to call themselves rose lovers have fallen down. Too many have failed, not only to sell the value of the rose as a landscape media to others, but to use it in their own gardens to its best advantage.

Consider the various types of roses and its versatility becomes apparent. It may be used as a ground cover, as a foreground hedge, in mass plantings, as a background effect for height, in espalliering, or accent as to color. And the real value of the rose in every use is that it will give the brightness and color needed and furnished by its blooms over more months of the year than any other shrub or plant that one can name. Here in San Diego we can count on its color for eight to nine months of every year. What more can one ask?

Polyanthos and Floribundas with their many sizes from low growing China Doll to tall brilliant Carrousel will give character and accent at every height to your landscaping needs. Picture little pink China Doll in front of a white picket fence, or as a low border planting in many possible places throughout the garden. At its maximum it grows from 15 to 18 inches tall. Or for accent in color imagine a bright red Floribunda like Chatter or Valentine

planted with or in front of a planting of low green junipers or other comparable green shrubs. Or as we have done in our own garden, a grouping of red Valentines in front of a bird bath and statuary to accent a point of interest in the garden. Wherever in your garden you may need an accent of color whether pink, red, white, yellow or orange or to give character to a point of interest one can do so by the use of any one of the many good Polyanthos or Floribundas.

If it is height that is needed, whether in a corner or other spot of emphasis, why be satisfied with the ordinary green shrub alone, which if it does flower, gives color for a matter of weeks only. Use the shrubbery, yes, but give it a dash of color and character that you can get with a rose of the size, color or form you may desire. For real size and emphasis you may plant a shrub rose such as Susan Louise which becomes a virtual tree producing hundreds of blooms constantly throughout the year or one of the new pillar roses in any rose color you may desire to achieve the color harmony you are striving for. Also, of course, there are the standard or tree roses which are the favorite of so many. If you are like me you do not care for the long barren stalk of the tree rose traditionally planted along the walk. But this is not to say it cannot be used to achieve a beautiful effect in the garden. Use it behind other roses or shrubs for height with its compact head standing securely above all it surveys and its barren trunk well clothed by the growth in front of it.

More and more we are learning to grow our climbers more gracefully by removing much of the excessive overgrowth and achieving a delicate tracery effect. Roses in all colors can be trained gracefully over walls, fences and sides of buildings and in this manner their long arching canes and flowers may make an ugly place a real beauty spot, turning an eyesore in the garden into an asset.

Certain roses make excellent colorful hedges and those who like hedges or have a spot where a hedge may have a real practical use in the garden should investigate the use of such roses.

Last but not least, of course, is the bed of roses. Traditionally we grow our roses in a rose bed. Everyone should choose a spot in his landscaping for a rose bed. There in one area you can plant your traditional hybrid tea roses, interspersing with polyanthos and floribundas for splash of color, altogether producing a color harmony that no other species of flowering growth I know of can give you so effectively, so beautifully and for so long.

With roses used in these various ways one can save a lot of planting and replanting of the various annuals with the intervals of barrenness and lack of color between bloomings. The same color can be achieved with consistency through most of the year with a minimum of effort by the use of the rose in its myriad forms, and in this way the landscaping of your home, with its lawn, its various shrubs and its roses can all be flowing together into a harmony of design and color which we so often fail to achieve; or if we do, we have for such a short time out of the year.

SHOWY SWEET POTATOES

by BARBARA JONES

HAVEN'T GOT A "green thumb"? Don't kid yourself! Having one is just knowing what to do and when. Don't start growing with something exotic that even the experts have trouble with—pick something easy.

The love of growing things is inherent in all of us "humans" as we all subconsciously know that without plants there would be no "us". Even apartment dwellers can enjoy living plants in containers and one of the least expensive and easiest container plants to grow is the sweet potato. It only lasts for a few months, until the food in the potato is exhausted, but that is good because one might have to move out of their dwelling once this vigorous grower takes over. The sweet potato creates a beautiful plant and one such plant was the joy of our household as it grew luxuriantly around our kitchen window one snowy winter in New England. Attractive hanging ceramic sweet potato containers are available, but a mayonnaise jar and toothpicks will suffice.

This is how to grow one. Obtain a sweet potato. Look through the bin and find one with tiny white specks (root tips) at the eyes (slits in the skin) if you can. Poke three toothpicks around the middle of the potato to support it upright in a jar. Be sure the jar is tall enough for roots to form. Place water in the jar to cover the lower one-third of the potato—don't use softened water. A warm, but not sunny kitchen window is an ideal location. Within a week roots should appear and within a month some type of support will be needed for the vine. It will need to be tied to the support. Keep water in the jar and occasionally spray the foliage with water. Easy, isn't it? If it doesn't grow the potato was kiln dried and/or treated with a plant hormone that prevents sprouting. Potatoes obtained from an outlet for locally grown produce would probably not be treated.

While you are amazing your friends with your "horticultural ability", perhaps you would like a few interesting facts to casually insert into the conversation. The sweet potato is an enlarged root of a perennial vine of the morning glory family. The one normally eaten in the United States is called *Ipomoea batatas*. (Yams are different.) It is a native to the Americas. Indians cultivated them for food long before the Europeans came exploring. Gonzalo de Oviedo in 1536 in his book "Historia General y Natural de las Indias" described the sweet potato. They were used in continental Europe in the 16th Century and were introduced to England in the 17th Century by Huguenot refugees from France. Needless to say, early settlers were delighted to find them here, and sweet potatoes were one of the main foods in the Southern States. They have been introduced as a food plant throughout the world. So, if your potato doesn't grow, eat it! They are delicious boiled, fried, baked or in a pie. □

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FERNS—GARDEN LACE

by HELEN WITHAM

OTHER KINDS OF PLANTS, those having firm texture and strong definite outlines, usually form the backbone of a garden; ferns are mostly thought of as lace and embroidery—trimmings to be added after the structural framework of a garden or cultivated landscape has been established. What trimmings they are! Indeed, they are so widely varied in form, stature and even color! A walk through the landscape and flower section of the Del Mar Fair makes it hard to imagine what the landscape would be without ferns. Their importance and popularity in horticulture today is quickly demonstrated.

Ferns are among the most ancient of plants. There was a time, historically speaking, when there was not much else in the way of land plants but ferns and their relatives. They had everything going their way. The climate was just right for them. Swampy areas extended across much of eastern North America, Europe and China creating growing areas for ferns in incredible numbers and prodigious sizes. This period, known as the Age of Coal, produced ferns and stout relatives of the fern. The energy they captured from the sun and changed to plant tissue, ultimately produced the coal and energy we use today.

The formation of coal requires special conditions. When plant remains fell into still water, as happened in those long-gone swamps, bacterial action was greatly reduced. If this were not the case, the carbonaceous material—the makings of coal—would have been quickly consumed by decay. This is nature's recycling process.

The ferns of ancient times were more numerous and larger than those we have today. We still have enough to go around today with about 10,000 species and almost innumerable varieties. They vary in size from pinhead to tree, and in habit from creeping to shrublike. Most of them are green. Some can be gold, purple, silver, blue or even red in color and the textures range from coarse and leathery to filmy and delicate. A few, like the Hay-Scented Fern (*Demstaedtia*) of the eastern United States, can be fragrant.

Ferns grow wild from the arctic to the tropics and from sea level to high on mountain slopes. About 300 species are native to the United States. Most of them inhabit moist areas, particularly warm moist areas, but some ferns do grow in rocky deserts and on dry exposed cliffs. Some are terrestrial, while others are epiphytes, perching themselves mostly on trees. Some are aquatic, rooting themselves under water or even floating. It is this adaptability that makes ferns so satisfactory for cultivation. There's a fern for almost any kind of situation you care to provide. Not every kind will grow in any one place, but surely you can find at least one.

If you like challenges, there are any number of "difficult" ones; if you distinctly don't want to be challenged, there are equal numbers of fail-safe ones.

The Del Mar Fair provides the opportunity of the year to see and compare ferns, and better yet, to talk with the owners and growers of the beautifully displayed plants. It is this sharing of ideas, experiences and enthusiasm that makes gardening fun—reconfirming what you already knew—gardeners are the nicest people in town! □



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HERE'S A DIFFERENT SPORT

To a rose breeder, a "sport" is more than an athletic contest. The genetics of roses are so complex that a known variety will sometimes produce a rose that is totally different from the plant's normal flowers. These mutations, known in the rose industry as "sports", are searched for eagerly and can prove extremely rewarding. For example, the magnificent new Climbing Tropicana was a sport of the 1963 All-America Rose Selections award winner Tropicana and has become one of the very popular climbing tea roses.

How long will dried roses keep their scent?

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TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

by GEORGE JAMES

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS are excellent plants for flowers during the summer and fall. The tubers, which are similar to a bulb, are available from February into April and can be planted as soon as there is evidence that the tuber is ready to grow. Select tubers, when possible, which have small pink sprouts on them, and which may be planted in a flat for further development before planting in their permanent surroundings. Tubers which do not have sprouts on them should be held unplanted until the sprouts develop. Tubers with sprouts are best planted in a flat of organic matter, such as oak leaf mold, peat moss, or finely ground wood products. The tubers can be placed close together and should be covered about one half inch deep. The organic matter needs to be kept moist, not soaked, which may cause tubers to decay, and should be placed in a warm, well lighted situation. When the sprouts on the tubers have developed two leaves, they should be transplanted. If they are left much longer than this, there will be much more root development and more damage during transplanting.

There are bush or upright growing and trailing tuberous begonias and the bush kind will have much larger flowers than the trailing type. Tubers will be separated into colors, the same for both bush and trailing. These colors are red, pink, yellow, orange, salmon shades and white. The uprights may be described as ruffled, rose forms or carnation-flowered, the difference between these being the degree of serration, or lack of serrations on the edges of the petals in their flowers. The picotee variety has a band of a contrasting color on the edges of its petals.

Sprouted tubers may be planted either in pots or in garden beds. Plants in pots can be taken to a prominent location while in flower and retired to a less conspicuous place when the plant declines in the fall. Soil for pots or for the root zone in the garden should be at least one half acid forming organic matter, similar to that used to sprout the tubers in. They may be grown in such organic matter without the use of any soil. Bone meal

may be mixed into the potting soil before the tubers are planted. Use the ratio of a tablespoon of bone meal to a six inch pot of planting soil. If pots are to be used, the pots should be larger so there will be two inches of clearance between the tuber and the sides of the pot on all sides. Tubers are planted with the top of the tuber at ground level or slightly above.

The location selected to grow these in should be protected from strong winds and be a partially shaded area. An east side, with several hours of sun in the morning and shade the rest of the day, or partial shade such as that created by a lath overhead or a saran cloth, or the shade beneath a tree where there is a constantly changing pattern of the sun and shade are all very fine locations. Total shade is not satisfactory as this causes the plant to become less stocky and also more subject to disease. Indoor locations are usually not well enough ventilated for good growth.

Irrigate frequently enough to keep the soil moist but not so frequently that the soil becomes soggy. Over-watering will cause decay of roots and tubers. Plants in hanging pots will dry out much quicker than those in the ground, and may need watering daily during the hottest part of the year. Avoid wetting the foliage during spring and early summer when the humidity is high as this will encourage the development of mildew, a white growth which damages the leaves. During the warmest part of summer when the humidity is low, begonias will appreciate being misted and this may be done now without danger. If mildew appears the same materials used to control this disease on other plants will be effective on begonias. Avoid applying the control material to the flowers, as they will be damaged by it.

Fertilization may be started as soon as the plants have been transplanted from the starting flat, and can be continued at intervals of three to four weeks until about the middle of August. At about this time one should think of allowing the plant to slow its growth in preparation for dormancy. The above directions for frequency

of application apply to the use of a liquid, all purpose fertilizer. Liquid fertilizers, when used properly, are less likely to damage plants, and have the ability to distribute themselves through the soil quicker and more evenly than a dry material. If dry forms of fertilizer are used, applications may be made at intervals of four to six weeks.

The succulent nature and the weight of the flowers on the plants of the bush forms of tuberous begonias make staking necessary. A stake should be placed before the first flower becomes fully open and care should be taken in placing it in the soil so that the tuber is not damaged. Leave the stake a good deal taller than the plant so you may tie the plant to it as the plant grows.

During the fall the plants will indicate that they are getting ready to go dormant by their

leaves turning yellow. Reduce water as this occurs and permit growth to taper off. When nearly all the leaves have dropped off, the pots may be turned on their side and watering discontinued. Do not break the main stem from the tuber, but rather, allow it to shrivel naturally and form a scar on the tuber. Tubers may be stored in the pot, left on their side in a cool, dry place until time to start and repot the following spring. Tubers may also be removed from pots, dried, dusted with fungicide, and stored in peat or similar material.

You will be able to find for sale tuberous begonias which have been grown from tubers. There will also be first year seedling plants, which will be in smaller pots. These will not make plants as large as those from tubers, but are an easy way to try out the beautiful begonia. □

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HOW TO KNOW THE FERNS, by Frances Theodora Parsons, Dover Publications, N. Y., 214 pages.

This book has been a classic of nature lore. It enables you to identify and understand any fern that you are likely to come upon. The heart of the book is devoted to a study, arranged upon a simple easy to follow identification key of the 57 most important ferns found in the United States. Each fern is given a botanical description, its range, environment and a full text upon the plant communities in which it is found with woodlore of ferns and other interesting material.

A STUDY OF BIRD SONG, by Edward A. Armstrong, Dover Publications, N. Y., 343 pages.

Edward Armstrong is an able writer who can communicate an understanding of the delicately integrated complex of bird behavior. He examines bird utterances as language and the various type of songs. There are 25 photographs and 43 other illustrations. This book will give pleasure to the nature lover. You may even recognize the bird call and be able to determine whether it is territorial, mimicry, flight song or whether the birds are talking out of turn. (Sorry about that pun.)

HANDBOOK OF CALIFORNIA BIRDS, by Vinson Brown, Henry Weston Jr. and Jerry Buzzell, Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, California, 224 pages.

This is one of those rarely found nature

books. In paper back edition it is within the budget of anyone and I am going right out to buy it! I am tired of not being able to identify that strange new bird in the neighborhood which feeds out of my bird bath. There are over 370 birds pictured in full color in this book. The authors are prominent in their fields as naturalists, ornithologists and art teachers—a combination that has made this volume especially valuable. There are unique and well illustrated sections on bird habitats, feeding behavior, courtship, sounds, flight migrations, ranges and other tools of great use in learning about the lives of our native birds.

(Reviews by Theresa Karas Yianilos, author of
THE COMPLETE GREEK COOK BOOK, Funk
Wagnalls, 1971)

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Petunias Provide Popular Colors

Petunias are the indispensable flower. A few of them pep up a patio while sheets of the blooms in a large park draw the eye irresistibly.

Petunias grow equally well and bloom equally profusely in containers or in beds or borders. Their color range is so wide that it almost includes all three primary colors—although the yellows are still creamy-yellow and the blues still have a lavender tinge. The reds, however, are really red.

Since there are hundreds of petunia varieties from which to choose, a gardener will be less bewildered if he knows how seedsmen classify them.

The two most important classes are multiflora and grandiflora, "multi" meaning many and "grandi" meaning large. "Flora," of course, means flower.

Multiflora petunia plants usually grow wider than high, in compact mounds from 12 to 15 inches tall. The mounds are closely covered with two- to three-inch diameter blooms.

Because of the growth habit and their ability to withstand wind and rain and yet come up "smiling," multifloras are generally used wherever solid masses of color are desired.

Grandifloras have larger flowers, up to five inches in diameter, and, in addition to having smooth edges, those of some varieties may be frilled, ruffled or even fringed. Plants tend to grow a bit taller than those of multiflora varieties and usually are stronger growing.

Some grandifloras are so vigorous in growth that they cascade over the sides of containers, hence the name of a popular group, the Cascades, available in a complete range of colors.

Grandiflora petunias are used in groups in borders, between evergreens or to "face down" shrubs. They are perfect in containers and are useful massed along paths or in beds by themselves or with other flowers.



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POT DRAINAGE

Instead of using pieces of shard or pebbles in the bottom of flower pots, stuff the drainage holes with a ball of nylon stocking. It provides perfect drainage, protects soil from sifting through when you water, never shifts or plugs up the drainage hole and lasts for years. I repotted a plant after ten years and the nylon was still intact.

Roll and squash a piece of nylon stocking into a ball slightly larger than the diameter of the hole. Then, using your thumb or a pencil, stuff it firmly into the hole. You can put a large corsage pin through the knot across the bottom of the pot or carefully hold it in place with your fingers as you fill the pot with potting soil. Be sure it is very tightly stuffed, then it should remain indefinitely. This nylon ball is equally effective in clay, plastic or ceramic pots. For small plastic pots, cover the bottom of the pot with the nylon and extend it up the sides about one and a half inches, using several layers of nylon or the heavy top part of the stocking. Place it carefully, being sure to cover all four holes. Sift the soil into the center of the pot first, then out to the edges so it will hold the nylon in place. For very large pots, wrap some sphagnum moss inside the nylon balls (so you use less nylon) and proceed as above. You will have very happy potted plants.

ANUTA LYNCH

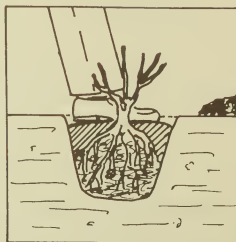
WATER LILIES

FREE CATALOGUE

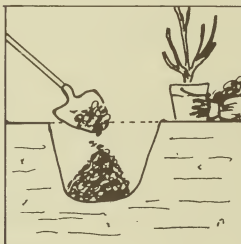
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ROSE PLANTING IN FIVE EASY STEPS

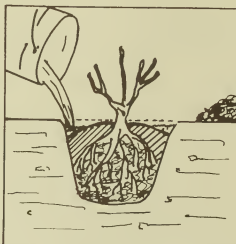
The proper planting of roses requires neither great gardening skill nor experience. Simply use a little common sense in your choice of location, follow the five steps as outlined, and you will have given your roses as good a start in life as could be desired. The procedures outlined below were developed by All-America Rose Selections, the national rose-testing organization. They suggest that, in addition to the proper planting techniques as described in this article, the following are essentials to successful rose growing: Healthy plants of good varieties, well prepared beds having good drainage, a minimum of at least a half a day of sunshine in the area in which the roses are planted, and plant as early as possible.



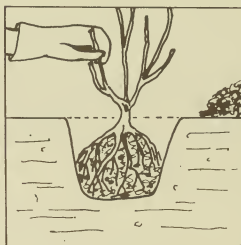
3. Work in soil around roots to eliminate any air pockets. Firm soil about roots and add more soil until hole is three-fourths full, then firm with foot or tamper, using care not to injure roots.



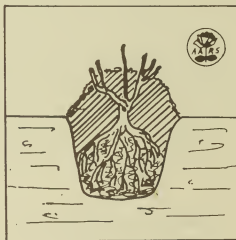
1. Well prepared, deeply spaded bed in well-drained area. Dig each hole 15" to 18" wide and as deep. Add a quart of peat moss or compost and mix well with the soil. Form blunt cone of the mixture in planting hole.



4. Fill remainder of hole with water and allow it all to soak in, then refill. After water drains, see that bud union remains at proper level and fill remainder of hole with soil and tamp. Head canes back to about eight inches, making cuts one-fourth inch above an outside bud.



2. Prune all rose canes to 12" and remove any broken or injured roots. Position rose on soil cone so that bud union (swelling at base of stem) is just above the ground level after the ground settles in mild climates and about 1" below the surface in climates where winter temperature falls below freezing. Spread roots out in a natural manner down slope of mound.



5. Mound soil around and over plant to height of eight to ten inches. This protects the rose canes from drying out. When buds break, gradually remove mound of soil probably within a week or ten days. Loosen name tag so that it does not constrict cane. When vigorous growth starts, apply plant food according to manufacturer's specifications.

—A Cultural Calendar of Care from our Affiliates—

MARGARET LEE

- ✓ to feed your plants with a well-balanced all-purpose fertilizer; use one-quarter strength once a week, one-half strength twice a month or full strength once a month.
- ✓ to spray for insects; use malathion base insecticide.
- ✓ to finish repotting where needed.
- ✓ to keep plants moist but not wet.
- ✓ to keep plants well-groomed and clean.

THELMA O'REILLY

- ✓ to empty water out of foliage and refill with fresh water.
- ✓ to trim damaged leaf tips.
- ✓ to remove dead outside leaves.
- ✓ to remove offsets for extra plants.
- ✓ to feed roots and foliage with half-strength balanced fertilizer.
- ✓ to maintain snail control program.

NIBBY KLINEFFELTER

- ✓ to weed, feed and seed—use any all-purpose fertilizer half strength.
- ✓ to “pot up” to the next size pot.
- ✓ to root cuttings for trading and gift giving.
- ✓ to water regularly and cultivate lightly when soil is dry.
- ✓ to provide a dust mulch.
- ✓ to remove pups from *Echinopsis* for more blooms.
- ✓ to spray with one part rubbing alcohol to two parts water against mealy bugs, scale and aphids.
- ✓ to plant dwarf marigolds between succulents to control nematodes.

HARRY HUMPHREY

- ✓ to re-tub plants that have outgrown containers.
- ✓ to check containers for proper drainage.
- ✓ to plant your bushes—camellias are dormant when in bloom, which is the best time to plant, or as soon after bloom as possible.
- ✓ to start your fertilizing program.
- ✓ to watch for and control aphids, spider mites and loopers.
- ✓ to maintain good housekeeping by keeping ground area clear of fallen blooms and leaves—to prevent fungus and petal blight.
- ✓ to avoid allowing plants to dry out.
- ✓ to prune and shape your bushes.
- ✓ to make sure surface feeder roots are covered with soil.

MILDRED MIDDLETON

- ✓ to plant at once if you are late—use a cup of bonemeal and a bit of bloodmeal worked into bottom of a six inch hole; cover with a layer of soil and place tuber on its side (sprouts up) and cover with two inches of soil.
- ✓ to draw soil around plants as they progress in growth.
- ✓ to feed with low nitrogen fertilizer (4-10-10) dry or liquid.



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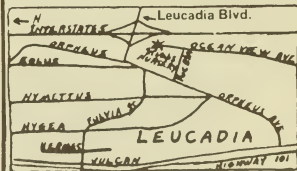
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EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

EPIPHYLLUM BOARD

- ✓ to take cuttings after flowering.
- ✓ to prune plants to shape.
- ✓ to water carefully—don't let dry out but don't over water.
- ✓ to watch for mealy bugs, aphids and snails; use rubbing alcohol on mealy bugs—do not use oil spray.

FUCHSIA SOCIETY

WILLIAM SELBY

- ✓ to change your fertilizer to a 5-10-10 for lush growth.
- ✓ to water carefully—keep plants damp not wet.
- ✓ to keep most varieties protected from direct sun.
- ✓ to keep a sharp eye for pests—use any good non-oily spray.
- ✓ to turn your pots or containers about a quarter turn every three to four days to maintain a well-balanced plant.
- ✓ to stop pinching plants to have bloom for the Del Mar Fair.

GERANIUM SOCIETY

LARRY SISK

- ✓ to pinch out tops of plants to make them bush.
- ✓ to feed low nitrogen fertilizer for blooms.
- ✓ to spray with malathion to control pests.
- ✓ to watch for worms and caterpillars.

IRIS SOCIETY

ART DAY

- ✓ to work new beds for planting tall-bearded in July.
- ✓ to cut off dead stalks as close to the ground as possible.
- ✓ to keep plants watered while blooming.
- ✓ to feed spurias with low nitrogen organic fertilizer.
- ✓ to feed Japanese iris with camellia food and give plenty of water.

ORCHID SOCIETY

LOIS DONAHUE

- ✓ to begin high nitrogen feeding of cymbidiums.
- ✓ to give cymbidiums plenty of light, heat and water.
- ✓ to repot cypripediums after blooming.
- ✓ to use non-oily spray for pests.

ORGANIC GARDENING

CLUB MEMBERS

- ✓ to plant herbs in borders of flower beds if you are crowded.
- ✓ to use plenty of compost and mulch to hold the moisture.
- ✓ to plant companion plants (such as marigolds, tansy, etc.) to ward off insects and pests.

ROSE SOCIETY

DEE THORSON

- ✓ to keep a good mulch in the beds as it helps keep roots cool.
- ✓ to apply another feeding of dry fertilizer, then a liquid a week later.

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

- ✓ to feed azaleas and prune out dead wood.
- ✓ to tie back bulb foliage and let dry naturally then remove.
- ✓ to dig and store bulbs in plastic bags in dry area.

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5355 Alta Bahia Ct. S.D. 92109

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Pres: Frank Bornemann-466-5525

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1600 Pacific Highway, S.D. 92101

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NUMBER 119, Fourth Wed., Casa del Prado

10:00 a.m.

Pres: Mrs. Peter Jordan-463-3922

6717 Murray Park Dr., S.D. 92120

FLEUR DE LEAGUE

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Chairman: Mrs. Stanley O'Dea-487-3763

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822 Havenhurst Point, L.J. 92037

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3756 Milan Street, S.D. 92107

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Third Fri., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: Fred Nintz-479-7585

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PALOMAR DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

Director: Mrs. Donald Innis-225-1464

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& Canon, 10 a.m.

Pres: Mrs. Roy K. Jones, II-222-9737

3971 Del Mar Avenue, S.D. 92107

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Fourth Tues., San Carlos Club, 6955

Golfcrest Drive

Pres: Mrs. Wendell Bemis-465-6834

SAN DIEGO BONSAI SOCIETY, INC.

Second Sun., Casa del Prado, 1-5 p.m.

Pres: Dr. Herbert Markowitz-224-8552

876 Armada Terrace, S.D. 92106

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, INC.

Second Thurs., Casa del Prado

Pres: John Fairleigh-295-5404

2217 Whitman St., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY, 2nd Sat., Casa del Prado, 1:30

Pres: Joseph Bibbey-423-5133

490 Citrus Ave., Imperial B. 92032

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Third Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: Harry Humphrey-583-4337

4659 Winona Ave., S.D. 92115

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, Fourth Wed.,

Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: Earl Galloway-282-0388

4365 Alder Dr., S.D. 92116

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Fourth Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: Abe Janzen-277-4473

3521 Belford Street, S.D. 92111

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

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Pres: Robert Galan-422-2000

4312 Vista Coronado Dr. Chula V. 92010

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

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Pres: George French-223-8258

3624 Voltaire St. S.D. 92106

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Sec. Mon., Casa del Prado, 8 p.m.

Pres: Mrs. Frank Calamari-232-8232

2887 "C" St. S. D. 92102

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY, Third Sun., Casa de Prado

1:30 p.m.

Pres: Paul Runde-281-4835

4670 Twain Ave., S.D. 92120

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Third Mon., Casa del Prado, 8 p.m.

Pres: Mrs. Allen P. Sears-461-6408

1510 La Corta Lemon Grove, 92045

SAN DIEGO TROPICAL FISH SOCIETY

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Pres: William McGoll-271-0731

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